

ALL MERCHANDISE
ADVERTISED IN THE
TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

VOL. LXXXIX No. 26,608



[Copyright, 1919,
New York Tribune Inc.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1919

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and
within commuting distance) THREE CENTS
Elsewhere

WEATHER
Showers to-day; to-morrow fair and
cooler; fresh south winds, shifting
to west and north to-morrow
Full Report on Page 13

Steel Workers Strike, Fire on Trampers, Alien Laborer Thinks "Revolution" as Begun

Elkus Board Would Centre State Power In Governor

Makes Many Offices Ap-
pointive, Chief Execu-
tive Responsible, and
His Term Four Years

171 Departments Are Eliminated

Budget Important Fea-
ture of Plan; Hearing at
City Hall Wednesday;
Party Leaders Favor It

A plan for a complete reorganization
of the state government will be pre-
sented to the public in the form of a
report to the Governor by the New
York State Reconstruction Commission
at a hearing to be held at City Hall
Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

In their recommendations for im-
provements of administration the re-
port says the commissioners are sub-
stantially agreed that economy and
responsible government can result only
from:

The consolidation of offices, boards
and commissions into a few great de-
partments of government, each re-
sponsible for the conduct of a par-
ticular major function—such as
finance, health, welfare of public
works.

Vesting the power of appointment
and removal of department heads in
the Governor, in fact, in fact, as
in theory, the responsible
chief executive of the state. There
is a difference of opinion as to the
desirability of confirmation of the
Governor's appointments by the State
Senate.

A budget system, vesting in the
Governor the full responsibility for
presenting to the Legislature a con-
siderable budget, containing all ex-
penditures which in his opinion should
be undertaken by the state, and a
proposed plan for obtaining the
necessary revenues—such a plan to
reorganize the work of the Governor
and his cabinet.

Would Extend Governor's Term
It is recommended that the Gov-
ernor's term be extended to four
years, and that there be a careful ad-
justment of the terms of department
heads with reference to the term of
the Governor.

The report points out the need of
retrenchment in state expenses, quote
the fact that the general budget ap-
propriation for the next fiscal year
was \$60,000,000, that the state
revenue is insufficient to meet this
need, and that between \$18,000,000 and
\$20,000,000 had to be provided by new
legislation, with an additional amount
brought from the state treasury, which
brought the total deficit up to \$500,000,000.

It refers to the increase in expendi-
tures, which it declares needless,
brought about by the constant addition
by each new Legislature of new de-
partments, bureaus or agencies to
corrective and charitable institu-
tions and hospitals for the insane,
many of which might be put with ad-
vantage under one head. There are
also, it says, legal functions scattered
through ten departments besides that
of the Attorney General.

Supported by Leaders
The report says the commission's
plan has already gained the support
of the Democratic and Republican
leaders, and that the principles involved
have been included in Progressive and
Socialist platforms as well.

The plan proposed by the commis-
sion, of which Abraham I. Elkus is head,
would consolidate 187 departments, bu-
reaux, boards, commissions and other
agencies and appointments of the
state government into sixteen depart-
ments, as follows:

- Department of Audit and Control.
- Department of Taxation and Finance.
- Department of Public Works.
- Department of Attorney General.
- Department of State.
- Department of Conservation.
- Department of Agriculture and Markets.
- Department of Labor.
- Department of Education.
- Department of Health.
- Department of Mental Hygiene.
- Department of Charities.
- Public Service Commission.
- Department of Banking and Insurance.
- Department of Civil Service.
- Department of Military and Naval Affairs.

Only the Governor and the Con-
stitutional officer, acting as an indepen-
dent financial officer, are left under
the plan as elective administrative of-
ficers of the state.

The Governor would be the real and
potent head, the commission says, of a
great business-like machine, he would
have tremendous power, but also he
would have tremendous responsibility.

Continued on page four

U. S. Marines Reported to Have Landed Near Fiume D'Annunzio, Given 48 Hours to Sur- render City, Says "Never; I Will Not Leave Here Alive"

LONDON, Sept. 21.—An Exchange
Telegraph dispatch from Milan, dated
Friday, quotes the "Corriere Della
Sera" as saying that a party of Ameri-
can marines has landed at Buocari,
five miles east of Fiume.

"The population of Fiume had
decided to make a demonstration
Saturday upon the expiration of the
forty-eight hour limit, set by General
Badioglio for the return of Italian
troops to Fiume to Italy. Women,
children and men were to precede the
troops to the armistice line, shielding
the soldiers to see whether General
Badioglio would fire on them."

It was added that D'Annunzio had
ordered the sentinels on the Jugo-Slav
frontier not to make use of their arms,
even if the Jugo-Slavs fired on them,
saying:

"Allow yourselves to be killed. We
are here for this, since our sacrifice
may lead to the occupation of all of
Dalmatia."

ROME, Sept. 20.—The Anglo-Franco-
Italian agreement on the disposition
of Fiume, according to the "Messag-
gero," places the city under the
sovereignty of Italy and the harbor
under control of the league of nations.
The "Popolo D'Italia," the Milan
socialist organ, which was favorable

Five Shot in Italian Feud In Brooklyn

Woman and Boy Drop as
Contractor's Sons and
Neighbor Open Fire to
Settle Family Quarrel

Five persons were shot last night in
an encounter between Italian feudists
at Fourth Avenue and President Street,
Brooklyn. The whole Italian colony
was in an uproar when the police ar-
rived. Little groups were gathered
about Mrs. Rose Somina, of 16 Garfield
Place, and nine-year-old Salvatore Da-
nardo, of 21 Garfield Place, who lay
wounded on the sidewalk.

Another group was clustered fear-
fully at the entrance to a building at
273 First Street. Its members told the
police that one of the combatants, sorely
wounded, had crawled in there. The
flashlight of the police revealed the
man, unconscious, lying on his face
with a revolver still clutched in his
hand.

He is Alphonso Sulzano, of 452 Car-
roll Street, the son of a Brooklyn
contractor. Five bullets had bored his
chest and back. He was taken to the
Methodist Episcopal Hospital and is
likely to die. Salvatore Danardo was
also taken to the hospital. Mrs. So-
mina was taken to the Holy Family
Hospital. She was wounded in the left
thigh.

Some time later an automobile ar-
rived at the Holy Family Hospital and
another at the Methodist Episcopal
Hospital, each with a wounded man in
it. The occupants of the former turned
out to be Sulzano's brother, Joseph, of
273 First Street. One bullet had pene-
trated his back and another the left
side of his chest. The second wound
was from a bullet fired by the neighbor
who was Frank Carlo, of 12 Garfield
Place. He had a bullet hole in his
back and another in his right leg.

According to residents of the neigh-
borhood the Sulzano brothers had met
Carlo at the corner and all three had
drawn revolvers and started shooting
on sight. One of them at least was
seen shooting fresh cartridges into his
revolver and it was said that more than
twenty shots were fired.

According to the police all three men,
against each of whom a charge of
felony assault was entered, had ad-
mitted that there was a quarrel be-
tween the Sulzanos and the Carlos and
that they had started to shoot it out.
What the dispute was none would say.
After the fight Joseph Sulzano and
Carlo each managed to get into a taxi-
cab with the intention of making their
escape. The drivers of the vehicles be-
came alarmed at their passengers' con-
dition, however, and started for the
nearest hospital.

Jersey Prison Guards Form Union, Hint Strike

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 21.—Deputes,
guards and other attaches of the
state prison here have organized a
union and have applied for affiliation
with the Mercer County Central Labor
Union, which is a branch of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor.

Prison employees to-day refused to
discuss the movement except to say
that something must be done to in-
crease their pay to a living standard
commensurate with present conditions.
It was pointed out that ten years ago
they received \$90 a month and now
under present conditions are receiving
\$100 a month.

The action of the deputies is causing
lively speculation. It is said that
soldiers would have to be used to pre-
vent a wholesale delivery of convicts
if the deputies went on strike. The
matter of giving them a 25 per cent
bonus has been recommended by the
state board of control of institutions
and agencies of the State House Com-
mission.

Belgium and Holland Said To Have Split To Have Split

Berlin Dispatch Reports
Ambassadors at Both
Brussels and The Hague
Have Been Recalled

Breaking Point Near Many Times

Rupture Resulted Over
Demand for Revising
Scheldt River Treaty

LONDON, Sept. 21.—An official wire-
less dispatch from Berlin, dated Sat-
urday, says that the Belgian Ambassa-
dor at The Hague having been with-
drawn, the Dutch Ambassador at Brus-
sels also has been withdrawn.

Several times recently there have
been reports that diplomatic relations
between Belgium and Holland were
sadly strained as a result of the de-
mands of Belgium for a revision of
the treaty of 1839 between Belgium
and Holland, under which Holland an-
nexed the southern bank of the
Scheldt River, an elongated strip
of Dutch Limburg lying between Bel-
gium and Germany.

The Allies were believed to be favor-
ably inclined toward the people's
free navigation of the Scheldt, but
Holland is understood to have been
irrevocably opposed to any renuncia-
tion of sovereignty in this connection.

A commission of the peace confer-
ence, at last accounts, was considering
the situation.
King Albert of Belgium and Queen
Elizabeth were scheduled to sail Mon-
day for the United States. What effect
the reported recall of envoys by the
Brussels and The Hague governments
may have upon the peace plan has
not been indicated in dispatches re-
ceived here.

Mercier Explains Need Of Belgians Fortifying

Says That Nation's Safety From
Another Invasion Depends
on the Territory Demanded

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—When Car-
dinal Mercier was informed to-night
at Cardinal Gibbons' residence of the
despatch of the Cardinal's secretary, who
speaks for him, "should she be al-
lowed to reconstruct her strength Bel-
gium may well expect another invasion
unless we insure ourselves by fortify-
ing the front facing Dutch Limburg."

It was believed that Lincoln came
to Amerongen to obtain some direct
word from the former Emperor which
he could deliver to the Hohenzollern
partisans. But if that was the nature
of it is not disclosed. Last night Lin-
coln informed The Associated Press
that he expected to have a startling
statement to make Sunday. But just
before hastening by automobile to
Utrecht, he said he had not been au-
thorized to talk, and gave The Associated
Press this statement:

"I am sorry that I am unable to
make a statement to you before my
departure from Amerongen. Had I
been permitted to do so, I would have
said that there is nothing to say. I came
here and return to Berlin in a private
capacity."

"I can make a suggestion, were
I in your place I would not graph
anything that could put official con-
struction on my sojourn in Amerongen,
as such statements would most likely
be refuted by the persons with whom
I have had a few pleasant chats of a
purely personal and private nature."

Lincoln expressed the opinion that
the bitter feeling against Great Britain
would be hastened by a long time.
"I told the British authorities that
in my writings I would devote my
life's work against England," said Lin-
coln. "I am already beginning."

Lincoln apparently based high hopes
on the conference to-day. It is known
that while German monarchists do not
consider the time ripe for revival of
the Hohenzollern claims, they have
been disturbed by reports that the
former Kaiser family seems content to
settle down in Holland, and have bom-
barded the Crown Prince with informa-
tion to show that the greater part of
the population of Germany, sooner or
later, will urge a limited constitutional
monarchy, with a Hohenzollern king.

It was pointed out that the German
monarchists, who recently have been
explained the situation to the corre-
spondent.

"In Germany," he said, "the present
Socialist government is not likely to
stand a long struggle, which will ulti-
mately settle down to a contest be-
tween the extreme Lefts and the
Monarchists. In this, I think, the lat-
ter are bound to win."

"The Hohenzollerns are still im-
mensely popular, particularly the
Crown Prince, Prince Henry of Prus-
sian and the Crown Princess. Perhaps
the former Kaiser himself may never
return to the throne, but the belief of
our party is that one of the Hohen-
zollerns, sooner or later, will rule Ger-
many again, and with the consent of
the Allies, who would appreciate the
efforts of such a government com-
bating Bolshevism."

Germany Asks Argentina For \$100,000,000 Loan

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 21.—The gov-
ernment has been asked to grant a
credit of \$100,000,000 gold to Germany
to facilitate the purchase of raw mate-
rials in Argentina.

The credit will be similar to that
granted to the Entente powers last
year, except that Germany offers to
provide security.

Wilson Said To Have Lost Treaty Votes

Speeches in 13 States
Are Declared to Have
Cost Covenant Support
and President Prestige

Senate Foes Are Undaunted

Third Term Candidacy Is
Regarded as Assured,
but Weakened by Trip

By Carter Field
New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Thirteen
states have been visited by President
Wilson so far on his tour of the coun-
try in behalf of the peace treaty and
league of nations, and practically
three-fourths of his time has been ex-
pended, so a fair judgment of the ef-
fect of his trip may be had by study-
ing the results. The almost unanimous
opinion here is that Mr. Wilson has
steadily lost ground.

There are two effects, one openly
desired, the ratification of the peace
treaty without reservations or amend-
ments, and the other, important no
matter whether it interests Mr. Wil-
son or not, the effect on the Presi-
dential campaign next year. The
President has convinced the politicians
of both parties here that he intends
to run for the Presidency again next
year. It is conceded, of course, that
he can have the Democratic nomina-
tion if he wants it—barring a political
miracle.

Wilson Weaker Than League
Most of the confidential reports re-
ceived here by politicians about the
effect of the President's trip assert
that the President himself is consid-
erably weaker than the league. News
writers with the President have writ-
ten the opinion that he would
strengthen the treaty fight by an-
nouncing that he would not be a candi-
date.

In the treaty situation President
Wilson has visited most of the states
in which he could hope to accomplish
anything by changing votes of the
Senators representing those states. On
leaving California he will speak in
Nevada, both of whose Senators are
for him anyhow. He will then visit
Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, Okla-
homa, and Tennessee.

He will spend the last two days of
his trip in Kentucky, where both Sen-
ators are for the league without reser-
vations, but which has just elected a
Republican member of the House in a
district which had not gone Republi-
can before in a generation. The state
has been drifting Republicanward for
some time.

Trip Virtually Ended
So that so far as its effect on the
treaty fight is concerned the Presi-
dent's trip is almost concluded. There
are a few reservationists in the states
he will visit, but they are men par-
ticularly noted for making up their
minds and sticking to it, relying on
the future to justify them rather than
attempting to win public opinion in
their states at the moment. This in-
cludes such Senators as Thomas, of
Colorado; Gore, of Oklahoma, and
Shiela, of Tennessee.

A careful canvass of the Senators
whose states the President has visited
does not disclose a single gain made
by the President. Not a single mild
reservationist has been won over
against reservation; not a single
strong reservationist has been turned
into a mild reservationist; and not a
single advocate of amendments or
revision of the treaty has been won
over to the President's position.

On the other hand, he seems to have
lost some strength. Immediately fol-
lowing his speech in St. Louis Senator
Spencer, of Missouri, who had been a
mild reservationist, made a speech
boldly transferring himself to the
class of strong reservationists. He is
virtually now for the committee reser-
vations, and there are strong hopes
that he will vote at least for the
amendment giving the United States an
equal vote in the league assembly with
the British Empire.

Kenyon's Speech Noticed
In Iowa the President's visit was fol-
lowed by a speech by Senator Kenyon
far stronger than anything which the
President had hoped for from him. His
denial of the President to attack the
merits of the British Empire amend-
ment was particularly pleasing to ad-
vocates of that amendment, as Mr.
Kenyon had been classed as a mild
reservationist.

His colleague, Senator Cummins, who
had been meeting in conferences with
the mild reservationists, openly con-
gratulated him on his speech. Since
the President's visit to North Dakota, Min-
nesota and Oregon, Senators Kellogg
and Nelson, of Minnesota; McCumber,
of North Dakota, and McNary, of Or-
eagon, have been conferring with Senator
Lodge, and it is now admitted that they
have advanced almost to the point of
accepting the strong committee reser-
vations.

Continued on page thiteen

Foreigners' Chief Object Is to Promote Revolt "Pay This Week, Next Week Take," Is Threat Made in Settlement Stores; Leader Is Former I. W. W.

By Theodore M. Knappen
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21.—Foreign
steel workers have been told by labor
organizers that the general strike of
the employees of the steel mills through-
out the United States, which is to be-
gin to-morrow, is the revolution. Ex-
pressed in the broken English of some
buyers at stores in the steel towns,
it is:

"Me pay this week. Next week, no
pay. Take."

There is no doubt that many of the
Slav workers, with hazy but rosy
visions of the Russian economic rev-
olution in their minds, think that Mon-
day will mark the beginning of the
revolution in America. They join in
the strike not for immediate better-
ment of conditions, but to promote the
revolution—not to get more, but to
get all.

In a more profound way, and with
the longer view, this idea, if his record
is any criterion, is in the mind of
William Z. Foster, secretary of the
international union's committee of
twenty-four, which has organized for
the strike and will direct it.

Continued on page three

State Police And Unions Clash Near Pittsburgh

Meetings Are Broken Up
at McKeesport, North
Clairton and Glassport;
5,000 Quit in Ohio

Sheriff Forbids Public Gatherings

Labor Leader Threatens
Retaliation for Action
of Authorities; Known
to Favor Use of Force

Staff Correspondence
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 21.—Preli-
minary to the steel strike staged for
midnight the grave-faced troopers of
the Pennsylvania constabulary rode
their black horses through dense crowds
of potential strikers at Clairton, Glass-
port and McKeesport this afternoon en-
gaged in holding forbidden meetings,
jostling, trampling and clubbing a few
recalcitrants. Sixteen men were ar-
rested at Clairton, and the union organ-
izers insisted that several were seriously
injured.

Nobody was hurt or arrested at Mc-
Keesport, where the crowd was much
larger than at Clairton. The thousands
who had gathered on Fifth Avenue and
the hillsides were driven up and down
the streets and across vacant lots until
they gave up and retreated to their
homes.

Protest Sent to Governor
The national committee organizing
the iron and steel workers sent a tele-
gram to Governor Sprout to-night re-
questing action of the action of the state
police in "clubbing and riding down
helpless and innocent bystanders in
most murderous fashion."

Bricks and stones were thrown at the
troopers at Clairton and about twenty
shots were fired from the crowd, but
the troopers did not use their guns.
Late reports indicate that no one was
seriously injured.

Squads of the state troopers are sta-
tioned to-night at every populous mil-
l town in the Pittsburgh district.
Estimates to-day put the total
amount of riot insurance taken out in
Pittsburgh and vicinity at more than
\$100,000.

The first move of the strikers as
midnight approached was to place
pickets at the gates of all mills with
little tickets to be handed to all work-
ers coming in to go to work. The tick-
ets bear advice to strike and "don't be
a scab."

The chief executives of all the big
plants were planning to stay in their
offices throughout the night or to be
in direct communication with their
subordinates on duty at the offices and
the mills.

Report 6 a. m., Quit at 7
At Homestead the strikers will re-
port to the national committee at 7
in the morning and walk out at 7, in order
to make an impression on the other
men, and a like policy may be followed
elsewhere.

At some mills, it was said, part of
the day force had quit. One report
came from Ohio, saying that 5,000
men had struck during the day at
Youngstown.

The concluding paragraph of the
strike call of the national committee
for organizing iron and steel workers
reads:

"Iron and steel workers: An historic
decision confronts us. We will not
stand together now like men our de-
mands will soon be granted and a
golden era of prosperity will open for
us in the steel industry. But if we
fail and fail to act this great effort
will be lost, and we will sink back into
a miserable and hopeless servitude. The
welfare of our wives and children
is at stake. Now is the time to insist
upon our rights as human beings.
Stop work September 22."

Employees of the independent steel
plants are said to be getting uneasy.
At Bethlehem the men have called for
such a conference as was demanded of
the United States Steel Corporation,
with a strike as the alternative.

Both sides are anxiously awaiting
to-morrow. The managers of the mills
admit they do not know what they are
to confront, but all of the important
ones say the struggle will be one to
the finish, and that it will not end un-
til bitter and complete defeat has over-
taken the "revolver" to disrupt the
steel industry from without.

Priest Denounces Strikers

The Rev. Father Molyneux, of St.
Brendan's Church, Braddock, a work-
ingman's parish, is represented as re-
flecting the general attitude of the
English-speaking workers in the morn-
ing's address to his people. He urged
his hearers to fight for their jobs, if
they need, answer violence with violence
and "send to the River Styx" all who
opposed them in the exercise of their
rights to earn their living as they
pleased. He denounced the strike or-
ganization as superfluous, foreign and
un-American.

Reports to-day emphasized racial
cleavage among the workers, Ameri-
cans, Poles and Italians and some oth-
ers, against the Balkans and the Rus-
sians.

The gathering at McKeesport was
planned despite proclamations of Sher-
iff William S. Haddock, of Allegheny
County, posted on the walls and tele-
graph poles, forbidding public meet-
ings on the streets. The union organ-